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No. 18,105

號五零百一千八真一第

日四十二月四年辰丙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1916.

四拜禮

號五十二月五年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE
May 26th.—The English mail, per s.s. SARGOLLA.
TO DEPART
May 25th.—Straits, Colombo, India, Durban, Cape Town and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAGA MARU.
May 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
May 26th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CANADA MARU.
May 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada, South America and United Kingdom via San Francisco, at 10 a.m., per s.s. SHINYO MARU.
May 31st.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
May 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. (Canada), United States, South America and United Kingdom via Vancouver, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
June 2nd.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

F.R.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notices on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN IRONMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " " "
2.45 " " 3.15 " "	" " " "
3.15 " " 3.45 " "	" " " "
3.45 " " 4.15 " "	" " " "
4.15 " " 4.45 " "	" " " "
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days	
8.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "
SATURDAY.	
8.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days	
8.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 11.30 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 100, Queen's Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all were not already full running at the time stated in the time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compost order representing the same.
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The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 19 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 80 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Shanghai to Dairen	Shanghai to Dairen	Dairen to Shanghai	Dairen to Shanghai
Express	Express	Express	Express
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Solon (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamers Service by the R.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KORE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

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The Times' War Atlas and Gazetteer ... 2.00
40 Maps, Index of 13,000 places ... 40
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Ordeal by Battle (Abridged Ed.), by F. G. Oliver ... 80
My Lady of the Moor, by John O'Sullivan (cloth) ... 2.75
In the Field (1914-1915), by Marcel Dupont ... 2.75
Canals of the Sea, by W. McFee (cloth) ... 2.75
Narcissus, by Viola Meynell (cloth) ... 2.75
German Atrocities: An Official Investigation ... 1.60

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

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1st February, 1915.

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G. A. MIDDLE, Manager.

EMPIRE DAY IN HONGKONG.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

In the celebration of Empire Day by Hongkong yesterday the children, as usual, took the most prominent part. Special services were held at each of the two Cathedrals for the school-children, while there were also parades of the Cadets, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides. The day was also suitably recognised at the Hongkong Club. The apathy with which one has become accustomed in Hongkong was again evinced in regard to the decoration of buildings and the flying of the flag, and it would have required of a stranger a more than-usual observant eye to distinguish any great difference between the external appearance of various European mercantile and commercial buildings in normal times and their appearance yesterday. There were probably more flags in the Harbour than were exhibited among the great business premises in the central part of the city. Practically all the British ships and also some of the Japanese vessels in the Harbour had dressed ship in honour of the day. The British flags visible in the block of Alexandra Buildings were outnumbered by the flags on one hand, while they occurred even at less frequent intervals in some of the other principal thoroughfares. It was noticeable that a Union Jack flew from the mast of the former German Bank, while both the N.Y.K. and the T.K.K. offices flew huge flags side by side with the Japanese emblem. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce had a notable display, while from the Confucius Club there flew a large Union Jack, together with the Chinese five-barred flag. In contrast, there flew from the massive Law Courts, nothing more than two coolies' jackets, apparently hung out to dry while no flag was visible at the Government offices near the Cathedral.

Perhaps the most noteworthy display was at the Soldiers' Club, the pillars of which were painted with the national colours, flags of all the Allies were flown, and across the entrance were the words "God save the King," in red, white, and blue, with pictures representing His Majesty's Services. The building was illuminated with lanterns at night.

MEETING AT HONGKONG CLUB.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman of the Hongkong Club (Comdr. C. W. Beckwith, R.N.), supported by Mr. R. Sutherland (Vice-Chairman), and other members of the Committee, yesterday, received a large and representative number of members and guests at noon.

The Consuls of France, Russia, Japan, Portugal and representatives of other Foreign Powers were present, as were also H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, G.O.C., and Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G., accompanied by the Naval and Military Staffs. As representing H.M.'s Government, the Hon. The Colonial Secretary, and other members of the Civil Service attended.

The Chairman of the Club, in the course of a few appropriate remarks, said:—Following the custom of my predecessors, I have asked you to meet me here to-day to celebrate in a modest way that day of the year which amongst all others has become our "National Day." I never, our flag is flying from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle. Since we met in this room a year ago at the invitation of our then President, Mr. Robert Sutherland, a period full of incident such as during the world's history never before had been conceived, has passed over our heads. We have seen the sons of our Empire emphasising that initiative they took up at the outbreak of war, when they so gallantly responded to the country's call to arms, bravely and nobly upholding our flag in many climes, under conditions calling for the greatest privation and endurance. Our homeland has been transformed into a colossal military camp, daily sending into the field on the Western theatre of operations units aggregating an army such as was never before dreamt of as being within the bounds of our capacity, thereby enabling a more extended line to be taken up by us, and to prepare for that great forward movement which we trust will break the power of Germany and make it impossible for that country ever again to create such an upheaval as we have experienced during the last 16 months. We look forward with every confidence to the consummation of the cause for which we have drawn the sword, and in the meantime our hearts go out with pride and sympathy to those sol-

diers and sailors who are waiting and watching, day following day, for that Great Day to come, when they will strike mightily and add fresh laurels to their service traditions, and we sincerely hope this will happen before another Empire Day comes round. It is natural on this our "National Day," that our thoughts should go out to our fellow-countrymen on the various battlefronts. But we must not forget the appreciation due from us to those Allies who share our anxieties and dangers. The heroic defence of Verdun for the past several weeks will stand out for all time as a most brilliant masterpiece of defensive warfare, the like of which has never before been achieved. The fall of Erzeroum to the Russian arms was a magnificent feat which is but a forerunner to other victories by that splendid soldier, the Grand Duke Nicholas, in the near future on his way to Bagdad. The reports from the Italian frontiers are, I understand, most satisfactory, considering the almost impossible country that the Italians are operating in, while the Belgians and Serbians, although with devastated countries and decimated numbers, are still in the field putting their all in for the good of the combined cause. I now ask you to support me in the toast, "Our King, Our Constitution, Our Empire and Our Allies."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and the National Anthem sung, followed by three hearty cheers for the King.

CADET COMPANY PARADE.

Under the command of Lieut. Crowther Smith, the Cadet Company paraded 52 strong at the Volunteer Headquarters, at 8.30 a.m., when the flag was hoisted on the Headquarters building and saluted. The Company then marched to the Cathedral for their annual Church parade.

SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The combined service for boys and girls attending the Protestant educational institutions in the Colony was held, at 9 a.m. in St. John's Cathedral, which was filled. H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) attended, accompanied by his A.D.C. (Lieut. Kinchin Smith, K.S.L.I.), and there were also present: The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Messrs. G. Piercy, A. W. Grant, and B. Tanner.

The officiating clergy were the Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. H. V. Copley Moyle), the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald (Union Church Minister), and the Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths.

The children from the various schools attended in the following numbers: Military, 38; Cadet Company, 53; Queen's College, 42; Anglo-Indian School, 21; Kowloon British School, 50; Victoria British School, 55; Wanchai Government School, 38; Bellios Public School, 40; St. Stephen's Girls' College, 30; Ying Wah College, 31; Diocesan Girl's School, 103; Girl Guides, 50; Diocesan Boys' School, 104.

In the course of a brief and interesting address to the children the Rev. Copley Moyle spoke of the example of Christ as a patriot. Basing his remarks on the words in St. Luke, "And when He was come over to behold the city (Jerusalem) he wept," he said that Jesus Christ was a true patriot and loved his country, and when he was about to make a triumphal entry into Jerusalem and saw the magnificent buildings he wept because he knew that soon the city would have to undergo a great siege, and and that those great buildings would all be laid in ruins. Patriotism was a thing which might be, and had often been, perverted, but patriotism was a virtue, and it had to-day a wider meaning than it had before. Love of country was of course one of the things which had been known practically since the world began.

The speaker made passing reference to the nature of the patriotism of the Greeks and the Romans, and remarked that in the former patriotism was revealed rather in love by a citizen for his city than for his country as a country, while the patriotism of the Roman Empire was nothing like that which we found in the British Empire to-day. The love of Empire did not extend beyond the Roman citizen, and the Empire was held together by the spirit of rule and subjection and by the heavy power of the sword. In the Middle Ages they saw very little of patriotism. There was one time where, in France, there was a tremendous outbreak of patriotism, aroused by Joan of Arc. There came a great epoch in the history of patriotism in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Then the men

in England began to feel that they were a nation, and all joined the disputing parties joined together to maintain the freedom of England against the foreign invader, and for the first time in the history of the country we got something like what we in these modern times call patriotism. The reign of Elizabeth marked the future directions of the energies of the British race. It gave us the first indication of that restless and audacious spirit of enterprise which was to mark the ocean as our highway and to lead us to unexampled dominion in every part of the world. Even in the reign of Elizabeth patriotism was a virtue of the few rather than the possession of the many, and he thought we might say that patriotism really dated from the French Revolution. From that time patriotism had grown and widened with the advance of civilisation and the progress of liberty, and we find that to-day patriotism is strongest in those countries which are most democratic. In recent years patriotism had taken an entirely new form. It was now not the smaller patriotism of country, but the greater patriotism of Empire. This Empire patriotism was practically unknown until the reign of Queen Victoria. It had found its expression, he thought, in the reign of Queen Victoria, when men began to realise the British Empire as people who lived at home had never realised it before. It was further manifested at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and was still further emphasised at the time of the South African War. Men had so often spoken about the Colonies as encumbrances, but when the cry came that the Empire was in danger the whole of the Colonies sprang to the help of the flag, and we find this spirit of Empire patriotism being really felt as a force in the world; and that spirit had received a tremendous advance from this present war. To-day the Colonies had come again to the assistance of the Motherland, and every Dependency of the Empire, whether a Colony or a great possession like India, had shown that the spirit of Empire patriotism was felt by them.

"What is the ideal of the Empire? If I were to ask you, I am sure you would say 'Freedom.' That is what we stand for. Our Empire is for the good of all those people over whom it extends, and I would remind you that real freedom can only come to those who have Christianity, and so our Empire, if it is to fulfil its purpose, must have Christianity. The speaker concluded with an appeal that we should always feel that patriotism is something that calls for the best that is in us for the sake of the Empire to which God had given us the great privilege of being."

SERVICE AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

There was a service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where Bishop Pozzoni delivered the following address:—Empire Day brings us once again together. We are congregated to consider what Empire Day means; to realise what it is to live within the British Empire, and to return thanks to God that, as His privileged children, you are permitted to live under the protecting folds of the British flag. Were you in England to-day you will see the Union Jack flying on all public buildings. The Prime Minister has said that that would be done. Even though in far-off Hongkong, ten thousand miles away from Buckingham Palace—the home of The King and Queen—we here are reminded of the celebration of Empire Day by a like display and by the fact of this annual meeting at the Cathedral. In the person of the Governor we have the representative of the King in this Colony. It is only fitting that Hongkong, among the numerous far-flung possessions of Great Britain, should celebrate this day in a special manner. For you know that Hongkong was added as the first jewel in the Crown of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria during her long and glorious reign. It is to keep alive her memory—the memory of Victoria the Good—that the idea was formed of celebrating the anniversary of her birth throughout the British Dominions. It is not enough that you should spend the day in a round of festive rejoicings. You must bring yourselves to realise that, if there are privileges to enjoy and benefits to derive by living under the British flag, there are also duties to perform and obligations to fulfil. In this respect I will ask you to be prepared and when you are all grown up to say with young Samuel: "Lord, Thy servant heareth."

In most countries in Europe the young men, when they have reached a certain age, are called upon by the military authorities by the Government—and for a certain time have to do certain work and duties assigned to them. Similarly with the girls. Although they are not made to work, they are invited to give up a certain amount of their time out of their own free will, to work for the good of their country. Who knows but what some day you may be called upon in like manner to do like work? If that time ever arrives I will counsel you to place yourselves in that frame of mind so as to recognise the holy Will of God in whatever part you may be called upon to play to fulfil your duties as loyal citizens and obedient children of our holy Mother the Church. If God has some purpose in view when He created the little worm will He not have an even greater task for man? Each one of us, then, has been given a certain life-work. Either we must perform it well, or, failing, feel the consequences. Nor can we hire a substitute to do our share of work, like men who shrink from going to war. Jesus said to the Apostles: "You have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." Therefore, I ask you, like the Apostles, to freely and gladly follow the Will of God and in all things obey His Commandments. Doing so you cannot fail to do your duty unto those whom God has appointed to rule over the temporal affairs of the glorious Empire within the confines of which, by the grace of God, you live in freedom, security and peace.

The Schools participating were:—Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School, (Kowloon), St. Louis Industrial School, and the Chinese Schools of Hunghom, Aberdeen, Shaukiwan, Wanchai, and Tseung. In all about 2,000 were present.

AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Prior to the service in the Catholic Cathedral the St. Joseph's College boys fell in on the College square to the number of about 500, including Boy Scouts. The prizes presented by the St. Joseph's College Association for essays from each class were distributed. Results are as follow:—Class I, O. Woodman; II, A. Souza; III, L. M. Xavier; IV, A. Noel Braga; IVb, Leo d'Almada; V, J. Urquhart; Vb, J. Murphy; Vc, Chung Yiu. Mr. E. J. Noronha (Hon. Secretary of the Association) presented the prizes, after which the whole school marched passed and saluted the Union Jack.

SCOUTS INSPECTED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency on Interference and Unpreparedness. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides paraded on the Cricket Ground after the Service in the Cathedral for inspection by His Excellency. There were some 100 boys and 30 girls on parade, under the command of Scoutmaster E. J. Edwards. The Guides were in charge of Miss Day, of the Diocesan Girls' School. An interesting contingent was one of six Chinese Scouts from the Canton Christian College, in charge of Scoutmaster Lau Tai Chai.

His Excellency, who was met by Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther (Commissioner of Scouts) and Chief Scout Lieut. Kennedy, inspected the ranks, and then briefly addressed the parade. He said:—As the Chief Scout in the Colony it affords me very great pleasure to see you here assembled to-day. This is the first time that I have had the opportunity of inspecting you, and I am very pleased indeed with what I have seen. Your watchword, as you know, is "Be Prepared," and the present condition of the Empire is an object-lesson in unpreparedness, for, as you who have watched the progress of this war have already realised, if the Empire had been prepared there either would have been no war at all or it would have been ended ere now. The watchword "Be Prepared" means that each one of you should be ready in mind and body for whatever duty you may be called upon to perform, and to have the mind and body prepared, you must keep them clean and fit, and in condition for any emergency. You know and I add, the boys specially, that of all the things that God has created in the Universe, the most glorious is the human body, and therefore you should take heed to your bodies and keep them, as I have said, fit and clean and in good condition for an emergency. As you progress in the struggle of life you will have many temptations, more temptations than girls are open to. I think I can mention one, which is the curse of the European portion of this large community, and that is drink. It is the curse of many countries, among others the country where I was born, Ireland, which is now in such a sorry condition. The best word of advice I can give to you this morning is to be total abstainers. Drink never did any good except in cases of serious illness, and you should take alcohol only when ordered for you by a doctor. There is another very good Scout law, and that is, that if at any time you are in doubt as to what your duty is, then act on the principle to do the best for others. If you do that, and carry out another Scout law, to try and do good to somebody every day, then you will grow up into truth-loving, unselfish men and women, and if you place before your eyes as your ideal, life, truth, and self-sacrifice, then you will have no difficulty at all in attaining the greatest Scout watchword, "For God and Honour the King."

(Continued on page 4.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG to Sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China.

We have This Day authorised Mr. GEORGE MASON LAKIN to Sign the name of our Firm by Procuration in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & Co.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [734]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS residing East of Colombo are reminded that TO-DAY, 25th May, 1916, is the last day on which they can make application to the Liquidator for an exchange of their Shares for those of the MALABON SUGAR COMPANY, in the manner already notified them.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator,
LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).
Hongkong, 25th May, 1916. [735]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., commencing at 2.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [736]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SHIRALA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [737]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
ON MONDAY,
the 29th May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Toy Kisen Kaisha's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town,
SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR,
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"
Comprising—
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass port scuttles and frames, Brass Saloon window frames and windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper whistle and syren, Brass signal gun, Engine Room telegraphs and compasses, Electric water-tight shutter box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc., and
One Searchlight.

N.B.—Further sales will be notified later. On View from FRIDAY, the 26th inst. Catalogues on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [719]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY,
the 31st May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Toy Kisen Kaisha's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town,
SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE,
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"
Comprising—
Leather Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

On View from MONDAY, the 29th inst. Catalogues on application.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1916. [731]

FOR SALE

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three big directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.

1,983 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
598 lbs.—Oval Cast Steel.
2,806 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offers.

For further particulars, apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell Street.
[411]

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEW & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 27th May, to THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1916, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PHILIP R. WOLFF,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [732]

5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Subscription List to the above LOAN will be closed on 26th May, 1916, and not as heretofore advertised.

The terms are as under—
The Price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February, 1920, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above Loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1916. [702]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

G. PRIEN,
HILL BERGDALH & CO.,
F. LORRIA
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-secured, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1916.

Dated the 12th May, 1916.
J. HENNESSEY SETH, A.S.A.,
Liquidator. [608]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

IN Large House: convenient situation, good outlook. Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine. Moderate terms.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1916. [714]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt-Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with about regulator.

Also: ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [84]

NOW ON SALE.

THE
DIRECTORY
AND
CHRONICLE
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.,
FOR THE YEAR
1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The illustrations this year are extremely heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS and Tennis Court. Within 10 minutes of Tram.
Apply—
H. A. LAMBERT.
[730]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[601]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Second Floor, Green's Buildings. Reasonable rent.
Apply to—
THE UNION TRADING Co.,
5, Queen's Buildings.
[574]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTTER, BROOKMAN & Co.
[573]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
[60]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[665]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[515]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMWATER, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[37]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience. Includes English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Caring Systems. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [692]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
GODOWN, at Wanchai.
No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[37]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORT of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1915.

EDITED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ————

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1916.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VEGUX ROAD, C.
London Office: 121, FINEST STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th MAY, 1916.

THE STATE AND RELIGION IN CHINA.

One of the most interesting features in the development of China during the last few years has been the varying attitude of the State towards religion, and it is difficult to believe that the subtle changes in this respect have not been cognate with changes of political theory.

Under the Manchus a general religious tolerance was the rule. This did not preclude the persecution of converts and the burning of Christian churches, it is true, but these acts were not officially countenanced by the State, which claimed to welcome all creeds alike, though there existed a State religion which, for want of a better name, is known as Confucianism.

This religious system was intimately bound up with the Manchu rule: the Emperor had to make periodic offerings at the Altar of Heaven; the officials had to perform the due rites at the local shrines and in the temples of departed heroes. The revolution came, and this system, with everything else monarchical, was swept away, and so far did the iconoclastic zeal of Sun Yat-sen and his followers carry them that even the writings of Confucius were placed on the index expurgatorius.

For a time everything was in chaos. We saw the Christian President worshipping the spirits of the departed Emperors of the Ming dynasty, while at the same time it was suggested in some quarters that Christianity should replace the so-called Confucianism as China's State religion, and in others that all religions should be equal and that the State should recognize no religion at all. This evoked Vice-President Li Yuan-hung's famous protest, in which he compared the state of China to that of a man seated on a pyramid of eggs, and declared that "If a nation is destitute of a system of morals, all bonds and principles must fall to the ground; if literary men throw

over all restraint, no civilization can endure." By way of filling up the tale of confusion, the early days of the Republic saw a threat from the Mohammedans of Kansu and Turkistan who, headed by the recalcitrant Viceroy SHENG-YUN, endeavoured to join hands with Prince AHMED-UL-KHUR in a movement for the restoration of the Manchu Emperor.

As the Republic became firmly established, most of these questions died a natural death, until the only dubious point was the future of Confucianism. (It is, perhaps, unnecessary to explain that the system to which this name is applied is far older than Confucius; it is, however, in his works that the old State religion of China finds its fullest exposition.) It had been officially abolished, but a movement in its favour soon started, and a prominent scholar, Dr. CHEN HWANG-CHANG, inaugurated a campaign for including it in the Constitution which was then in process of being drawn up. The works of the Sage were once more admitted into the schools, his birthday was officially recognized, and the climax came when YUAN SHIH-KAI offered at the Altar of Heaven the sacrifice of the winter solstice—a rite that had formerly been performed by the Emperor alone. It has been argued that this step inevitably paved the way for the assumption of the purple—that after YUAN SHIH-KAI had, at the wish of the people, performed a ceremony that had hitherto been exclusively an imperial prerogative, it was only a logical sequence that he should become Emperor.

We can scarcely accept this view; the two events were probably cognate, but the interval of time between renders it doubtful whether one sprang from the other: the monarchical movement seems to have been pressed by a different faction from that which impelled the worship of the Altar of Heaven; and it is at least uncertain whether the Emperor's position at that ceremony was monarchical or patriarchal—whether he performed it as the Son of Heaven or as the father of his people. In the latter event, the function was purely representative, and could be performed by an elected representative as well as by an hereditary one, and some colour is lent to this view by the fact that on occasion under the Manchus the Emperor would depute someone to perform the ceremony on his behalf.

But, without going into subtleties of this kind, enough has been said to show the uncertain position of religion in the State organization of the Republic, and it is clear that this cannot continue indefinitely. As far as we know, none of the revolved provinces has reverted to the religious question, but, in any case, we think that the re-establishment of the old State religion of the Manchus and of the earlier dynasties will be found to be fraught with so much difficulty that the experiment will be dropped, and that the strict equality of religions that has been so often promised will then become an accomplished fact.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The second Gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 27th inst., commencing at 2.45 p.m.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. announce that from to-day Mr. Archibald Orr-Lang has been authorised to sign the name of the firm in Hongkong and China and that Mr. George Mason Lakin has been authorised to sign per procuration.

Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, is going to Japan for a holiday in a few days, and during his absence the Puisne Judge, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, will discharge the duties of Chief Justice, and Mr. F. A. Hazeland will be transferred from the Magistracy to the Summary Court.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S CUP GAME.

At Fanling yesterday an eighteen hole competition, against bogey, was played for a cup presented by Mr. J. W. Bolles. Only two cards were put in. The winner was Mr. Grist, with one up, and the runner-up Mr. Stewart, with one down.

EMPIRE DAY IN HONGKONG.

(Continued from page 5.)

POLICE RESERVE ENTERTAINMENT.

To mark the occasion, the members of the Police Reserve, assisted by friends, gave a variety entertainment to the men of the Navy, Army, and Police stationed in the Colony at the Theatre Royal last night. The Organising Committee, with Chief Inspector d'Almada at their head, made excellent and complete arrangements, and the function was undeniably a great success. The Theatre was splendidly decorated with flags and bunting, and was completely filled with an audience representative of every branch of His Majesty's Services in the Colony. Special honour was accorded a number of men now serving in the Garrison who have seen active service at the Front.

The programme opened with a selection by the band of the Police Reserve, followed by a humorous song in character by Trooper H. E. Relph (H.K.V.R.), which earned for him an enthusiastic recall. His encore contribution "What vor do 'e luv Oi," was equally popular. Miss Camilla Castro gave a sympathetic rendering of "Dusk, and the shadows falling," for which there was an insistent recall, and Mrs. Villiers Smyth veritably brought the house down with two charming songs. Surgeon Lloyd R.N., gained generous applause for his contribution at the piano. The well-trained voices of Messrs. W. B. Cawsey and A. J. England blended pleasingly in "Excelsior," and they richly deserved their hearty recall.

A promising young pianist, Miss Esther Xavier, played Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 12," and also obliged with an encore piece. An unique contribution was a Pathan song with Babab and Tabla (Indian musical instruments) by Inspector Sirdar Khan (H.K.P.R.), Crown-Sergeant Mir Alum Khan (H.N.Y.P.), and Roshan Din. The concert programme concluded with an illuminated Indian club-swinging solo by Trooper Relph, and an excellent selection by the Orchestra of the Police Reserve. The lady contributors were presented with baskets of flowers. Trooper George Grimble (H.K.P.R.) provided the accompaniments.

The second part of the programme comprised two boxing contests of four rounds each, wrestling bouts, and exhibitions of fencing and wrestling. For the boxing Commander C. W. Beckwith acted as Referee, with Dr. C. Forsyth and Staff Inspector J. C. Widen (H.K.P.R.) as judges.

The first boxing bout was between P. C. (R.) S. Ismail, better known as Jackson, and Lance-Corporal Jones, of the 4th K.S.L.I. The latter administered severe punishment to his opponent's head and face in the first two rounds. The constable, however, took his grumbling exceedingly well, and with Jones tiring in the second and third rounds rapidly piled on points and was ultimately declared the winner. Jones was obviously not in the best of condition, while the climatic conditions were all against him. He practically exhausted himself punching Ismail's hard head, and was unable to cope with the other man's recovery in the two rounds. It was the best fight of the two bouts arranged, both men mixing it willingly.

P. C. (R.) 691 Maher (Light-weight Champion) opposed another well-known local boxer, P. C. (R.) 821 A. H. Usuff ("Johnson") in the second fight. Usuff has a tremendous reach, and Maher adopted the only tactics that could gain him the fight, and got to close quarters as often as possible. He was superior both in offensive and defensive, and his rushes and clever in-fighting bewildered his opponent, and invariably brought him points. Usuff seemed reluctant to take the offensive, and Maher did most of the actual fighting. He was the superior boxer in all the four rounds, and the verdict was always his. His win was very popular. Small silver cups were presented to Ismail and Maher, the winners.

Japanese sailors from H.M.S. "Saga" gave an exhibition of Jiu-jitsu, and the two matches were won by Asada and Iguchi respectively. A Japanese officer acted as referee. A fencing exhibition also by Japanese, evoked much interest and no little amusement. The winner was Yamamoto.

In the wrestling bouts P. C. Chanand Din beat Shah Alum, 74th Punjab, and Sepoy Khair Deen defeated Sepoy Delawar Khan, both of the 18th Infantry.

A programme full of interest and amusement was concluded with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the Police Reserve.

The entertainment was preceded by a dinner at the King Edward Hotel given by a member of the Police Reserve to 11 men now serving in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Garrison Artillery who have served at the Front in the present war. Staff Inspector (Reserve) Widen presided, and gave the loyal toast and the toast of "Our guests." In the course of a few well-chosen words he expressed the sense of admiration they felt at the deeds of the men at the Front, and their guests had witnessed and had participated in, and the gentleman who was their host considered it a privilege to be able in this small way to pay his tribute to the work of the men who had come to Hongkong from the Front.

Master Gunner Hawtrev suitably replied, returning hearty thanks on behalf of himself and the other guests for the honour accorded them.

THE WAR.

MURDEROUS STRUGGLE AT VERDUN

FURIOUS MASSES GERMAN ATTACKS SMASHED.

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY COLONEL CHURCHILL.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH HOLD FAST EVERYWHERE.

MORE GROUND WRESTED FROM ENEMY.

PARIS, May 23rd.
1.20 p.m.

It is semi-officially announced that the Germans are now attacking on a front of 15 miles, but our line holds fast everywhere. We are replying successfully, and have gained appreciable advances, some of which, like the advance at Haudromont and at Fort Donaumont, are tactically important, threatening the enemy's position in the centre of the Meuse front.

BATTLE INCREASES IN VIOLENCE.

FURIOUS GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, May 23rd.
5.25 p.m.

The 24th day of the Battle of Verdun produced more violent fighting than ever. To-day's communiqué says that throughout the night the struggle continued with intense fierceness on both banks of the Meuse. The furious counter-attacks of the Germans against all our positions on Hill 304 completely failed. The enemy used numerous flame projectors, notably westward of Hill 304, which enabled him to penetrate one trench, but a brilliant counter-attack immediately drove him out.

The German efforts east of the Meuse, despite intense artillery preparation, were broken by our fire, and none of the attackers even reached our lines.

Stubborn fighting proceeds in the Thiaumont-Douaumont sector. The enemy in the night time increased his massed attacks and suffered enormous losses. He only succeeded in re-occupying one trench, northward of Thiaumont Farm.

We continued, despite vigorous resistance to drive out the Germans from Fort de Douaumont, where the enemy now only holds the north-east corner.

MURDEROUS STRUGGLE RAGES ALL DAY.

TREMENDOUS ENEMY EFFORTS SMASHED.

PARIS, May 24th.
2.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—German counter-attacks in the Verdun region developed with extreme violence after a bombardment by heavy guns lasting the whole morning.

The Germans on the left of the Meuse several times launched assaulting masses at our positions east and west of Mort Homme. The first attack was swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses without the enemy being able to approach our lines. A second attack, which was equally desperate, at seven o'clock in the evening, gained a footing in a western trench, but an immediate counter-attack completely drove back the enemy.

A murderous struggle raged all day in the Haudromont-Douaumont region, on the right of the Meuse. The Germans multiplied their assaults, each of which was preceded by the most formidable artillery preparation. Despite all these efforts, we maintained all the positions we conquered yesterday, particularly at Fort de Douaumont. We took over 300 prisoners.

Two German aeroplanes were felled in flight in the air near Fumay and Beaumont respectively. A French pilot was attacked in the Linge district by three enemy machines. He felled one and put the others to flight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOURTEEN AIR BATTLES.

LONDON, May 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and to-day about Vimy Ridge, where the situation is unchanged.

Hostile artillery was very active to-day between Hoogle and the Ypres-Roulers railway.

There was some artillery and mining activity elsewhere.

Hostile aircraft were very active on portions of our front yesterday, and 14 enemy aeroplanes were engaged, one of which was driven down in a damaged condition in the enemy lines.

THE BRITISH FIGHTING LINE.

COLONEL CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

In the House of Commons Colonel Churchill urged the strengthening of the British fighting-line by the use of every able-bodied man. He pointed out that we had large reserves of troops among the black races in Africa, for which Egypt would be a suitable training-ground. Another reservoir was Asia. What part was India going to play in 1917 if the war continued? The fate of India was at stake even more than our own. The part played by the Indians in France was glorious, and why should we not start now and have a dozen new Indian Divisions ready to throw in in 1917 where they would be most effective. To allow India to be represented in the struggle only by the Tigris Corps would be wrong to India and to Europe.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON MOSUL.

PETROGRAD, May 24th.

In the occupation of Sendzhit, on the Persian frontier, 47 miles south of Lake Urmia, a communiqué reports another advance toward Mosul from a fresh direction.

Elsewhere, a Russian regiment drove the Germans across the Voslohn, a tributary of the Priput.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CARRY IMPORTANT POSITION.

ORDERLY RETIREMENT IN ANOTHER SECTOR.

ROME, May 24th.

A communiqué says:—The enemy is reported to be gathering between Garda and Adige.

The Italians, after repulsing enemy attacks between Asiago, Brenta, and Val Sugana, gradually fell back to their main lines in perfect order.

The Italians carried an important position in the Upper Cordevole, 50 prisoners, and much ammunition. There was more intense artillery activity at Gorizia and Montefalco.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFRICAN REBELS DEFEATED.

ROME, May 23rd.

Owing to the increasing menace of the rebels against Zuara, the inhabitants of which are loyal, an expedition was sent thither from Tripoli, and defeated the rebels, who abandoned booty and prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.

GERMANY'S APPORTIONMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Berlin telegrams received at Bern announced that the Kaiser has summoned to Berlin Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and von Mackensen. Generals von Falkenhayn, and von Moltke and the War Minister to a War Council to decide the apportionment of troops on the Eastern and Western fronts. It is stated that von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are pressing for reinforcements, which the Verdun operations prevent.

The inclusion of von Moltke, who has been in semi-disgrace, is considered significant.

REGULATING FLOW OF RECRUITS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

In the House of Lords Earl Kitchener said that a Bill to enable them to regulate the flow of recruits and prevent fluctuations, so that the General Staff would be able to rely with greater certainty on the necessary drafts to the rank and file would be encouraged, and he thought all our countrymen would be prepared to support such a measure to the uttermost.

It would also enable the use of men unfit for general service, but suitable for Home service, for clerical work, and to maintain the Army's numbers in a manner hitherto impossible, so that we might take our full share in the great conflict.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, May 23rd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, answering a series of questions regarding the payment of British troops in East Africa with Indian rupees, stated that the question of future currency arrangements in East Africa would be carefully considered after the war. He did not consider the establishment of a local mint as justified.

IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, May 24th.

The South Londonderry bye-election, which was due to Mr. J. Gordon's appointment as an Irish Judge, resulted as follows:

HENRY (Unionist), 3,908
TURNBULL (Independent), 214

Majority, 3,694

TRADE WITH ENEMIES AFTER THE WAR.

RESOLUTION OF MANCHESTER CHAMBER.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution by 532 to 234 in favour of not granting after the war the same facilities to the enemies trading with the Empire as to our Allies and neutrals, and also taking steps to make dumping and the return to pre-war conditions impossible, and effectually to eliminate enemy influence. About 1,300 members did not vote.

RUBBER IN MAELS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The Prize Court has condemned as contraband a large quantity of rubber found in the mails of the Dutch steamers *Tubantia*, *Gelria*, and *Hollandia*, from Brazil.

THE FALL IN PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The *Times* is of opinion that the fall in the price of silver is due to an arrangement between the Allies whereby purchases are to be made through agencies representing joint interests.

COTTON SPINNERS' DEMAND MAY BE CONCEDED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

It is anticipated that the cotton spinners' demand for a ten per cent. advance in wages will be conceded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Lords Lord Islington, moving the second reading of the Government of India Bill, called attention especially to the clause enabling the appointment to civil posts and military commissions of rulers and subjects of native States and of adjacent territories, like Nepal. These persons had now previously served in the Army and had done loyal and gallant service for the Empire.

He was confident that the proposal would give satisfaction to the rulers of those States, many of whom freely employed British subjects in their territories. These States, though enjoying a large measure of autonomy, were always proud to consider themselves component parts of the Empire and had presented our forces with some of the finest and most reliable men in our fighting material.

The provisions enabling selected subjects of these States to compete for the Indian Civil Service, and their rulers and subjects to be nominated for seats on Legislative Councils, were significant of Indian development. He felt sure that they were in full accord with modern Indian sentiment. Clause 5 was intended to enable the Executive Council to obtain the services of an eminent banker or merchant on their bodies. Such an appointment would be for only five years, and no pension was attached to the post. Under the present law it was impossible to expect any eminent business man to sacrifice his business for so short a period. He hoped that the opportunity now afforded would be seized in the coming years, when commercial and industrial development should play so important a part in India.

Referring to the amendment of the Fifth Schedule of the Act of 1915 he recalled that last year some of their Lordships denied the whole schedule to be repealed. He thought the amended Schedule would satisfy them. Only what was necessary had been left in, and what could not properly be left in the hands of the Governor-in-Council had now been omitted. The Bill had been carefully examined by an Advisory Committee. They had considered the various amendments discussed in the House of Commons last year. If in the main they were not admitted he could assure the House that it was only after due consideration of each case. The Bill made a definite advance in the political development of India, and he believed it would be accepted in that sense by the Indian community.

Lord Sydenham warmly welcomed the opening of the Public Services to Indians not born in British India. The other amendments affecting the relations of the Raj to the native States, and the powers of the Council and the Secretary of State might seem to be small administrative adjustments, but they might in certain circumstances prove of vital importance. The administrative results would require careful scrutiny.

Lord Muir-Mackenzie thought it advisable that the Joint-Committee should be assisted by members of the House of Lords familiar with India, who realise the exact bearings of the amendments, and suggested the addition of Lord Sydenham, Lord MacDonnell, and Lord Islington.

Lord Lonsdale supported the suggestion.

The Bill was read a second time, and was referred to the Joint-Committee.

SIR JAMES WILCOCKS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

General Sir James Willocks has been appointed Colonel of the North Lancs Regiment.

THE COMPULSION BILL.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Military Services Bill without a division.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE DAILY APPROACHES FIVE MILLIONS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved a Vote of Credit of £300,000,000, making the total war credits £2,382,000,000. He said that recent expenditure for 30 days averaged £4,820,000 daily. There had been a slight diminution in the expenditure on the fighting forces and the increase incurred had been mainly on loans to the Allies and the Dominions, which amounted to £75,000,000 from the 1st April to the 20th May.

One of our great contributions to the Allies was our financial assistance, which was gladly given in the common cause. The House would not grudge the addition to our expenditure in order that the whole composite financial, naval, and military fabric, upon whose co-operative work the success of the Allied efforts depended, should be kept in a state of efficiency. (Cheers.) The present credit would carry us to the beginning of August, but he could not hold out hope of a sensible reduction in expenditure.

The Vote of Credit was unanimously passed.

KING GEORGE AND SIAMESE ARMY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The *Gazette* announces that the Siamese Minister had an audience with H.M. the King, and presented His Majesty with his appointment as Honorary General of the Siamese Army.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The following vessels have been sunk:—*Rhenus* (British); *Karla* (Danish); and the barque *Erminia* (Italian). Seven of the crew of the *Rhenus* were killed.

The *Erminia* was sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean Sea. The crew were landed at Cartagena. The submarine's crew stripped the ship.

A NEW MAP OF CHINA.

We have just received from the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, which has its headquarters at Shanghai, a new map of China, which is the result of the first serious attempt to produce a map of the country in both English and Chinese. It has entailed about 10 years of close research work and we heartily congratulate the publishers upon their splendid achievement.

The map is upon a scale of 25 miles to the inch and has been compiled from the latest and most authentic surveys. It shows everything that is known geographically about China. Each of the provinces is tinted with a separate colour so that the boundaries stand out boldly and, roughly estimating, there are about 10,000 names given in both languages, 2,500 of which have never appeared on a map before. There is no doubt that the work will be welcomed in both educational and commercial circles. One very important feature from the exporter's point of view is the information given regarding China's products. The name of each product is engraved in both English and Chinese in the exact area from which it comes. Mr. Norman Shaw, of the Maritime Customs, who is the recognised authority on the subject, has been responsible for this part of the work, so that its accuracy is unquestionable. Moreover, alongside the map appear a number of very interesting and useful diagrams, showing the present position of railway construction, the distances by river and rail to various places, and the time taken for a letter to reach different important centres. There is also an analysis of China's economic development and much more useful information which makes the map an extremely valuable asset to any commercial house engaged in trade with the Far East. A very complete and carefully compiled index accompanies it.

Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, to whose untiring pioneer work the publication is chiefly due, is himself a Chinese scholar of no mean attainment, and there are probably few men better acquainted with the interior of the country. Those who know how difficult it is to secure accurate detail regarding the outlying places in the great Republic will realise how stupendous his task has been. That it has been brought to such a successful conclusion is a tribute to his "infinite capacity for taking pains."

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE C.N.S. "KINLING" ON FIRE.

The C.N.S. *Kinling* was reported on fire off Kiangyin on the 19th inst. and it was expected that she would be gutted. All her European crew and passengers were reported safe. The *Kinling* was bound downriver from Hankow. She was built in Hongkong in 1904 by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

THE RECENT RISE IN SILVER.

Commenting upon the rise in the price of silver to 31 3/4 led. on the 20th of last month, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. said: "The price has risen exactly 4d. or 15 per cent., within little more than a month. The absence of sales from Mexico, the paucity of supplies from the United States of America, the ready absorption by the Indian bazaars of sales of silver direct from China, and the almost complete realisation of China holdings in London, account for the difficulty of feeding the present demand, even though buyers act with discretion, recognising that pressure must inevitably force up the price. The demand of Indian bazaars has been met direct from China, and they have therefore not figured much as buyers in this market. The bulk of the inquiry during the week has been for coinage for the British Empire and elsewhere, as it has been during preceding weeks. It will be observed in the following paragraph that the reserve of silver coin in India has fallen 139 lacs between the 7th and 15th inst. Apparently this does not take into account certain purchases, believed to be on account of the Indian Government. It was rumoured in the Indian bazaars that the two large shipments of silver from China to India, mentioned in our circulars of the 23rd and 30th ult., were to be coined into Egyptian piastres at the Mints of the Indian Government.

The *Temple* states that the French Mint, which in ordinary times coined annually about ten million francs in silver, will, this year, coin more than eighty million francs, and that purchases of silver are probable to an extent of 400,000 kilos at a cost of more than forty million francs. The issue of silver coin in the United Kingdom in 1914—£3,062,500—greatly exceeded the issue of any previous year, and was more than six and a half times the average of the previous ten years. The United States production during 1915 is estimated at 76,300,000 oz. or 4,700,000 lbs. in excess of 1914. The output this year is anticipated to mark a further increase.

The last three Indian currency returns received by cable give details in lacs of rupees as follows:

	Mar. 31.	Apr. 7.	Apr. 15.
Notes in circulation	6,732	6,034	6,532
Reserve in silver coin	2,306	2,217	2,078
Gold coin and bullion	1,224	1,235	1,235
Gold in England	1,192	1,192	1,192
The stock in Bombay consists of 3,100 bars, as compared with 3,400 bars last week. No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.			

INCOME TAX AT A GLANCE

WHAT PEOPLE ARE PAYING AT HOME.

The following table showing the incidence of the new Income-tax has been published by the Government. It serves to show how fortunate by comparison we are who live in Hongkong.

Income.	Earned.	Unearned.
£	£ s.	£ s.
131	1 4	1 13
140	3 7	4 10
200	9 0	12 0
250	14 12	18 0
300	20 5	24 0
301	20 7	24 12
350	25 17	29 5
400	31 10	35 0
401	33 17	37 13
450	39 7	41 5
500	45 0	47 0
501	50 2	52 4
550	56 5	59 0
600	62 10	65 0
601	68 7	70 0
650	74 10	76 0
700	80 15	82 0
701	87 12	89 0
750	93 15	95 0
800	100 0	100 0
850	106 5	107 0
900	113 10	114 0
950	119 15	120 0
1,000	126 0	127 0
1,001	130 3	131 5
1,500	225 0	237 10
1,501	275 3	287 14
2,000	368 13	450 0
2,500	453 11	568 5
3,000	541 15	675 0
3,500	628 15	782 5
4,000	730 0	900 0
Income.	INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.	
£	Total Tax.	
3,001	771	
4,000	1,079	
5,000	1,404	
6,000	1,746	
7,000	2,104	
8,000	2,479	
9,000	2,871	
10,000	3,279	
20,000	11,729	
30,000	18,029	
40,000	24,229	
50,000	30,529	
75,000	45,929	
100,000	61,329	

TEETOTAL BEER.

LIQUID BOARD'S DISCOVERY.

The Liquor Control Board are delighted with a new non-alcoholic beer they have discovered. They intend to pump its sale in all the public-houses they now own—two at Enfield and several in one area in Scotland. The Board have asked the brewers to send a supply to the House of Commons so that M.P.'s may taste it. "It smells like beer," it looks like beer, and tastes like beer," said a member of the Board yesterday. "The only difference is in the heady." "One workman, a test case," said Mr. Philip Snowden, "drank twenty pint bottles. He was not the least intoxicated, but felt rather full."

A Berlin newspaper states that owing to the prohibitive dog tax in Germany it is only possible for the wealthiest persons to keep dogs. As a result thousands of the animals have been killed and their carcasses have been converted into food under different disguises and used for human consumption.

GERMAN WAR LOSSES.

4,000,000 LOSSES IN 20 MONTHS

The Military correspondent of the Daily News writes:—

The statistician who compiled the list of German casualties in last week's *Official Gazette* must be a very simple Simon if he thinks the figures, which he tabulated with such ostentatious pretences to accuracy, will deceive anyone who has any knowledge at all of the frightful wastage which is inseparable from present-day war conditions, especially when war is waged, as the Germans wage it, with a ruthless disregard for human life. The German public may perhaps pretend—it can only be pretend—to believe the figures to be correct, because every German has been dragooned from infancy to have blind faith in all his Government says and does; but outside Germany the figures will be regarded by neutrals and belligerents alike as a ludicrous travesty of facts, and as having no value for any purpose whatever except to conceal the terrible truth.

A FAKED CASUALTY LIST.

Let us look for a moment at the official casualty list for the month of March, when some half a million or more of German soldiers were hurled nearly continuously by day and night against the French entrenchments protecting Verdun. The casualties are stated under all headings to have been 65,546, of which number 12,353 are returned as "killed and died of wounds." Mr. Belloc, who has paid most particular attention to this question of casualties, and who has worked out the figures for 1914-1915 with extreme pains, has fixed the number of Germans who fell on the battlefield or died of wounds from August, 1914, to December 31st, 1915, at 1,000,000. Without recapitulating the arithmetical calculations which led him to arrive at this figure, it may be stated to be a conservative one, and certainly one which does not err on the side of exaggeration. Other expert writers have put the figure higher, and we cannot go far wrong in accepting Mr. Belloc's estimate of dead as the "irreducible minimum" which he claims it to be. Distributed over 17 months of war a million total works out to an average monthly death-rate of 58,824. Yet after a month's fighting of unprecedented ferocity, when larger numbers were thrown into the fighting line than were even before concentrated on so narrow a front, when the Kaiser's hacking tactics were carried to an extent never before tried, not even at Ypres, nor in any of the Galician battles last summer, the Germans only owe up to having lost 12,353 men "killed and died of wounds." Leaving out other theories of war, if we multiply the figure given by 10 for Verdun alone, we shall be going much nearer the mark than the German official statistician does.

LUDICROUS FIGURES.

Then take the return of wounded for March. Under all four headings of "severely wounded," "wounded," "slightly wounded," and "wounded remaining with units" the return gives the figure of 43,597. This figure is another proof, if such were wanted, that the numbers have been deliberately cooked to deceive the public, because nearly all war statisticians agree that the proportion of wounded to killed in battle is between 3 and 4 to 1, and the official figures are made to tally with this estimate. We have only to read the French *communiqués* to know that the official numbers as given in the German return are ludicrously below what they actually were—anyone who has seen even in peace time on the artillery range what is called "curtain fire" when a battery has found the range of its target and pours out like rain salvo after salvo of shrapnel, at the rate of 15 salvoes a minute, knows how murderous must the effect be on a German assaulting column when advancing in close formation to attack a fortified position such as Morhomm or Vaux.

NET GERMAN LOSS OF 4,000,000.

The latest German list of casualties, including those given for March, brings the total loss up to 2,750,017. It is only waste of time to dissect this return, which is wholly untrustworthy, and upon which no credence whatever can be placed. It is impossible in a short article to go through the intricate calculations which are necessary for a complete study of this question, but after a comparison of the various figures given by different expert writers, the writer has come to the conclusion that the net monthly average wastage in the German army may be put down at 200,000. Writing in *Land and Water* on March 9th last Mr. Belloc said the net German loss up to December 31st, 1915 was 3,250,000, and Mr. H. Warner Allen, deriving his data from other sources, arrives at much the same conclusion. Taking the 200,000 monthly wastage as a basis for calculation it is correct to say that the total permanent German loss after 20 months of war amounts to 4,000,000, and this is a minimum figure.

GERMAN RESERVES EXHAUSTED.

The Germans, as we know from the information in possession of the French General Staff, have 170 divisions in the field distributed along the various fronts, giving a total of 3,900,000 men. From calculations made in the French Press there was a remaining reserve on January 1st last of only 800,000 men of fighting age, including the 1917 contingent, which is about 550,000 men, but which has not yet been called up. If this calculation be even approximately correct, it is clear that Germany has nearly exhausted her men of the fighting age, and in order to keep up the cadres of the divisions in the field she will have to draw, as the Austrians have already done, on 18 over 45. How many men can be raised from this source, and what their fighting value may be, would require a lengthened inquiry which must be deferred for another day.

FRENCH SENATORS IN ENGLAND.

THE KING'S WELCOME.

The French Senators and Deputies, who have recently visited England, were entertained at tea by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. The King addressed the French members of Parliament as follows:—

Gentlemen, I welcome you as Members of the Legislature of a great Republic with which I rejoice to be united by an intimate alliance of mutual confidence—an alliance destined, as I trust, to be perpetual. You are all the more welcome because you represent much of the political intelligence and ability of France. Among you are men who have filled, and others who are likely in the future to fill, very high offices. All of you have in the work of your important Committees acquired a wide experience in the affairs of State, and have I am able to render valuable counsel and aid to your Executive Government in its task of conducting this war of unexampled magnitude.

The visit you are now paying to a Committee of the members of my Parliament is a natural corollary to the conferences from time to time held by the two Administrations, as well as a natural expression of the friendship which binds the two nations together. Such a visit helps to bring still further home to both peoples the cordial co-operation in which both are working, for it gives a concrete and practical form to the unity of their aims. When you go, as I am glad to hear you will, to some of the places where munitions of war are being produced, you will see for yourselves how strenuous are the efforts that are being made to provide the Navy and the Army with all that they can need.

THE VALOUR OF FRANCE.

When you meet the inhabitants of our cities, you will learn how deep is the sympathy they feel for the sufferings inflicted by a ferocious invader upon the innocent population of some of your northern districts, and how warm is our admiration for the splendid valour and constancy of the whole French people. Never has that undaunted spirit and unquenchable hopefulness of which French history furnishes so many glorious examples shone with a more brilliant lustre. And you will also see for yourselves, when you go, how unanimous is the resolution of the people of these islands, without distinction of race or class or political party, to prosecute this war until that moment of aggression which has long darkened the sky of Europe, and threatened the prospects of peaceful progress all over the world, has been finally removed.

Gentlemen, the Alliance of the Powers that will accomplish this is based not only on the common interest which all of them—your Russia and Italy and Japan, and those deeply injured countries, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro—have, equally with ourselves, in putting an end to that menace, but also upon our devotion to the same ideals. Liberty and peace are the ideals to which your Republic has been devoted. Liberty and peace are the ideals of the British people also, wherever over the world it dwells, here and in the Dominions and in the Colonies.

We desire these blessings for ourselves; we desire them for other nations also. We hold that in their diffusion everywhere lie the best hopes for the future of mankind. For liberty and for peace we fight side by side with you, in the belief, stronger now than it has ever been since the beginning of the war, and daily growing stronger, that victory will crown the cause of right.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING ON THE BALTIC.

AN INTERRUPTED SPEECH.

A meeting of the members of the Baltic Shipping and Mercantile Exchange was held recently in the Merchants' Hall, St. Mary Axe, London, to discuss questions arising out of the membership of persons of alien enemy origin. The proceedings started with the singing of the National Anthem. Mr. F. N. Garrard, the chairman of the Exchange, presided, and there were over 300 members present.

Mr. Garrard explained that at the beginning of the war it was decided to exclude all unnaturalized persons of enemy origin from the Exchange. After the sinking of the *Lusitania* it was decided to exclude all naturalized persons of enemy origin, and their clerks, unless the former were over 60 years of age, or had sons serving in his Majesty's Forces. This had been rigidly adhered to, and at the present time there were only about 20 naturalized members left, of whom seven had sons serving, and the rest were over 60.

After a long discussion it was agreed that a circular should be sent to the members to ascertain whether they wished all persons of German origin to be excluded, and the chairman said that the directors would be guided by the result. A proposal that the question should be whether naturalized persons of enemy origin should be admitted was modified, so as to confine the issue to persons of German origin.

Mr. Josias Alexander, endeavouring, and interruptions, to read extracts from a speech delivered by the Prime Minister in May of last year, in which Mr. Asquith asserted that naturalized Germans who were British subjects ought not to be treated as if they were *prima facie* spies, but members were not in a mood to listen to the speech, evidently considering that the views were not sufficiently strong, and before he had proceeded far Mr. Alexander found it impossible to continue. The whole feeling of the meeting was strongly anti-German.

RETURN OF LADY PAGET. BULGARIANS AND ENGLISH OPINION.

Lady Paget, together with 54 members of the Serbian Relief Fund unit which formed her hospital staff at Uskub, returned to London recently from Serbia by way of Rotorod.

A member of the party, relating the experiences of the unit since the occupation of Uskub by the Austrian and Bulgarian troops, said:—

On the approach of the enemy troops in October, Lady Paget decided to remain at Uskub, because it was impossible to take the patients with us, and it would mean abandoning all the stores. The Bulgarians advanced so rapidly that we were cut off, and could not have got the patients away. The hospital was a colony outside the town, and the high road passed through it. As the Bulgarians advanced this road was choked with an unending procession—first the retreating Serbian Army, and then the civil population and refugees fleeing from the country.

I suppose the battle of Uskub was only a rearguard action. The retreat was managed in splendid order by the Serbians. The line of battle passed through the hospital, but when the Bulgarians saw the Red Cross flag they did not fire in that direction.

The Bulgarians took possession of the town in quite an orderly way, and gave us a great amount of liberty. They gave Lady Paget independent use of all her stores for helping refugees. A difficulty was that the railway lines were broken in every direction, and for about three months there were no means of getting any supplies into the town at all, so that practically the whole of the refugee population in that part of Serbia was kept alive by the hospital stores. Many thousands were relieved in this way.

WELL TREATED BY THE BULGARIANS.

We received very great consideration from the Bulgarians, who, according to their ability, gave us all they could in the way of supplies. We had a lot of sacks of rice, and we bought a good deal of flour.

King Ferdinand and the Princess were at Uskub, and later General Mackensen came with the Germans. We were Bulgarian prisoners, and we had to take our orders from the Bulgarians, and not the Germans. The town was full of troops, and was overcrowded in every way. The Bulgarian troops, so far as I know, observed the rights of property. They seemed very anxious for it to be realized that they meant to play a civilized game. I believe they care very much for English public opinion.

We left Uskub on February 17, after four months under enemy rule. We were treated extremely well. We were lodged in hotels, Lady Paget as the guest of the Queen, and the rest as the guests of the Bulgarian Red Cross. We were allowed to see the sights and visit English wounded prisoners in hospital. Two of these we brought home with us—Privates Woodbine and Morris, the former of whom is blinded, and the latter has lost a leg.

WHY THE ALLIES WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

GERMAN WRITER ON WHAT EACH HAS AT STAKE.

The latest issue of the *Hilfs*, the organ of Herr Friedrich Naumann, of "Central Europe" fame, contains a judgment by the extracts quoted in the *Forerunner*—a highly instructive article by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, in which that notorious Pan-German and Imperialist writer discusses the reasons why Germany's enemies have made up their minds to carry out the war to a finish. It appears that each one of them "looks with horror at the future which they have prepared for their peoples if Germany should not be defeated, but should emerge victorious from the war." For Italy he proceeds to explain his idea in detail—a victory for Germany would mean a collapse and a terrible retribution on the Government exacted by the people. France would be eliminated as a Great Power for a long time to come, if not for ever. As for England:—

The Suez Canal is but a pipe filled with water, through which the road leads to the chief dominions of the British Empire (with the exception of Canada), which all lie round the Indian Ocean. If as a result of the war the political, economic, and military co-operation between Central Europe and the East should become a permanent arrangement, this collective power would hold with one hand the water-pipe of the Bosphorus and with the other hand that of the Suez Canal, and a mere squeeze would be enough to send England on a voyage to hot Indian Ocean by the old route of the Portuguese discoverers round the Cape of Good Hope.

In the same way Herr Rohrbach explains Russia's position and the risks she runs in defeat. He concludes:—

We are fighting with nations whose position in the world, whose hopes and aims would either collapse entirely or be gravely injured, by our victory. This feeling of our enemies must be realised if we wish to understand why, in spite of all the blows they have hitherto sustained, our enemies still, as if hypnotized, cry: "Germany must be crushed."

CRIME IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

In a leaflet published in the United States, Mr. George L. Fox, Principal of the University School, New Haven, Conn., makes the following comparison of crime in Germany and England:—

The population of Germany is to that of England as 5 to 3. As to crime, the proportion of bigamy is 1 to 2 nearly; in incest, about 18 to 1; in procuring it is 264 to 1; in procuring abortions it is 29 to 1; in unnatural offences it is 7 to 1; in rape and other sexual crimes it is about 9 to 1; in murder, manslaughter, and other death-causing crimes it is 5 to 1; in arson it is about 4 to 1. As to illegitimate births, it is 5 to 1. The number of suicides is four times as great as in England.

NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. IMPROVED U BOATS.

The Naval Correspondent of *The Times* writes:—The submarine campaign continues to assume a more intensive form, as the lists of victims which are being published from day to day bear witness with painful insistence.

During March, in which the beginning of the new outbreak of "frightfulness" was promised, the Board of Trade returned of mercantile casualties included 30 British steamships sunk by the enemy—a loss of carrying capacity of a little over 60,000 tons. About one-third of this loss was attributed to mines, but the submarines were responsible for the bulk of the injury. This month, while as yet no official statement is available, there is reason to fear that the loss will prove even heavier. The methods employed, as well as the full tally, prove beyond a doubt that as I ventured to predict on the eve of the new outbreak, the terms of the struggle might change, the policy would be the same.

The retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, whatever its cause, has not abated the virulence of the submarine campaign, of which he was the originator. Nor is there actually any difference in its avowed object. The Grand Admiral invented the submarine policy as a substitute for the carefully-planned war on ocean commerce which had proved a failure. His aim, as he himself expressed it, was:—"England wishes to starve us; we might play the same game and encircle England, torpedoing every British ship, every ship belonging to the Allies, that approached any British or Scottish port, and thereby cut off the greater part of England's food supply." It was in this manner that he sought to starve us into submission.

VIOLENCE AGAINST NEUTRALS.

The "submarine blockade" of 1915, although it had some success, was, on the whole futile, so far as its primary object was concerned. Moreover, it led to difficulties with neutral Powers which its author perhaps never contemplated, or else ignored. It is possible that the German Chancellor would have preferred either to prevent a renewal of submarine activity, for which the Grand Admiral had made preparations, or at least to modify its methods. It is evident, however, from the speech which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made, that whatever his wishes, he has not been able entirely to secure their adoption in practice. He is reported to have said that no one should deny Germany the right to oppose, with all the defensive weapons she possessed, the Allies' attempt to annihilate her people by starvation. As regards these weapons, "we use them," he said, "and we must use them."

The Chancellor thus appears to have fallen into line with the displaced Grand Admiral, and the key to his changed attitude may be found in the series of resolutions which were introduced in the Reichstag by the leaders of the various parties concerning submarine warfare. It was not as a reprisal for the Allied blockade of Germany that the submarine campaign came into existence. Nor can its renewal be entirely attributed to a belief that it will have any more success this year than last. It has really been accepted as a concession to agitation, and because the laymen, if not the seamen, hope for better results from the sower submarines. It is quite possible, at the same time, that to the advice of Admiral von Capelle and his colleagues it is due that the submarine war is being pressed with as much violence on neutral as on British shipping. Only by making the campaign merciless as against enemy and neutral alike, it may be thought, can any appreciable effect be made against the carrying trade and the tonnage problem aggravated and intensified thereby.

It would be illogical and unwise to permit the present virulence of the campaign to obscure a true perspective of its circumstances and probable results. It is necessary to look beyond the immediate facts, and to remember that all experience has shown that the exploits of the U boats rise and fall within well-defined limits. Just now we are experiencing a full blast of activity, and if the intensiveness of the outbreak appears to be more prolonged than was the case in earlier raids, this may be attributed to improvements in the boats themselves. There is ample evidence that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has utilized the resources of Germany for naval construction to a very large extent for increasing the effectiveness of his new submarines.

THE DROPPING OF MINES.

Not only are these of greater tonnage, with more speed and larger capacity for carrying torpedoes, but it has also been asserted that they are fitted for dropping mines. During the last six weeks a very large proportion of the shipping casualties have been due to mines, and this would be explained if the submarines are able to strew such machines in well-frequented paths.

That at least some of the U boats now employed are more efficient than the older craft must be admitted, but they will have similar difficulties to contend with which are inherent in this class of vessel. Rear-Admiral A. W. Grant, commanding the United States submarine flotilla, gave some interesting information on this point to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in February. Speaking of the German boats in use last year, which had a surface displacement of 700 tons and 900 tons when submerged, he said:—

"For months they operated 1,350 miles from a German base on Heligoland. They are supposed to have a speed of 20 knots, but in fact have an operating speed of from 17 to 18 knots, and usually run 19 knots on the surface. There is no reliable information as to the submerged speed. These boats covered the distance from base and return 2,700 miles in time days, and operated for 30 days, unless their torpedoes and ammunition were used up. Upon return to port the 23 men and six officers were given 15 days to recuperate. This made it necessary to recuperate on next command."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 27th May.—2.45 p.m.—Second Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 29th May.—

11 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear ex ss. "Chiyo Maru," at the T.K.E.'s Godown and afterwards at Messrs. H. Skott & Co's Godown, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Wednesday, 31st May.—

11 a.m.—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear and Furniture ex ss. "Chiyo Maru," at T.K.E.'s Godown and afterwards at Messrs. H. Skott & Co's Godown, Kennedy Town, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 31st May, 1916.

Day of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft. in.	H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft. in.
Thurs.	26	5.51	4.7	10.15	3.9
Fri.	26	5.57	5.0	11.52	3.3
Satur.	27	6.17	5.5	0.0	2.2
Sun.	28	6.55	6.0	0.37	2.6
Mon.	29	7.27	6.4	1.48	2.9
Tues.	30	7.50	6.8	1.35	3.0
Wed.	31	8.19	7.0	2.2	3.1
		10.38	4.2	3.49	0.7

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 10.50 a.m.—A feeble anti-cyclone is central to the east of Tokio.

A depression has formed rapidly over N. China. A shallow depression is still shown over Tongking.

Pressure is nearly stationary in southern districts.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:

Direction	Force
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(Southerly winds, light to moderate, squally; variable, at times, showers.)
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Formosa	(The same as No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th May, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.01	—	—	—	—	100
Nemuro	6 a.	30.02	—	—	—	—	100
Hakodate	6 a.	30.03	—	—	—	—	100
Yokohama	6 a.	30.04	—	—	—	—	100
Kobe	6 a.	30.05	—	—	—	—	100
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.06	—	—	—	—	100
Kanagawa	6 a.	30.07	—	—	—	—	100
Osaka	6 a.	30.08	—	—	—	—	100
Kyoto	6 a.	30.09	—	—	—	—	100
Beiping	6 a.	30.10	—	—	—	—	100
Tientsin	6 a.	30.11	—	—	—	—	100
Shanghai	6 a.	30.12	—	—	—	—	100
Amoy	6 a.	30.13	—	—	—	—	100
Swatow	6 a.	30.14	—	—	—	—	100
Shantou	6 a.	30.15	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.16	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.17	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.18	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.19	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.20	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.21	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.22	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.23	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.24	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.25	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.26	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.27	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.28	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.29	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	6 a.	30.30	—	—	—	—	100

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of a saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, blue sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, &c. (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.84	29.84
Temperature	77	78	74
Humidity	85	86	73
Wind Direction	East	East	SW
Force	4	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.08	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd 77.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd 73.

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PROPOSED SAILING
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2nd June. "SURAT" 17th June.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 6th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

MANAGING AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 25th May, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN ... "KWEILIN" ... On 26th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 28th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 30th May, 4 P.M.
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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation (Amenities); Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck; aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1916.

3

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1916.

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to	from	Str. from Colombo	Colombo	London
Colombo	Friday		1916	1916
NOVARA	June 2	MORRA	July 3	July 10
NAGAYA	June 15	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 30	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 11
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sep. 1	Sep. 8
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-HIND	Sep. 11	Sep. 18
NORIE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sep. 25	Oct. 2

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NAGAYA	SATURDAY, 3rd June.
NELLORE	SATURDAY, 17th June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.

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	about	about	if calling about	about
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KAGAMARU Capt. Iwama	13,500	THURSDAY, 25th May, at Noon
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	15,000	THURSDAY, 9th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shimizu	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU Capt. Anzawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY, "TANLAN", TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyoko	12,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Ogasawara	8,800	FRIDAY, 9th June
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU Capt. —	6,000	SATURDAY, 27th May
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY, 15th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Iwama	9,600	MONDAY, 12th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	12,000	THURSDAY, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

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SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED, 31st May Noon.
* DAIREN MARU	8,000—12 knots	SATUR., 3rd June Noon.
* JINYO MARU	8,000—12 knots	MON., 26th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	5,000—12 knots	SATUR., 8th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,200—14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.

† Via MANILA, Cebu, Hongkong, Shanghai.
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* "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... FRIDAY, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
† "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... MONDAY, 12th June, at 3 P.M.
‡ Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

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"LUZON MARU" ... SATURDAY, 3rd June, at 7 A.M.

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FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.

"ERIMO MARU" ... Y. Furusawa ... MONDAY, 29th May, at Noon.

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* "BOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th May, at 9 A.M.
* "KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	10th June	On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

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